Cameron, Robert Anderson and Van Houten Posts; on East Forty-second-st., the James Shields, Lineoln and Thaddeus Stevens Posts; on East Forty-first-st., north side, Sumner, Georgo-G. Meade and John A. Andrew Posts; south side, John A. Dix, Phil Rearney and W. D. Kennedy Posts; on West Fortieth-st., J. L. Riker, Dahlgren, Sedgwick and Zabriskie Posts; on East Fortieth-st. Judson Kilpatrick, Adam Goss and Gilder Posts; on West Thirty-ninth-st., Vanderbilt, Oliver Tilden, Joseph Hooker and Stenwehr Posts; on East Thirty-ninth-st., Mansfield, Rankin, Thadford, S. F. Dupont, Frank Head, Dakin, Kerswill and James H. Perry Posts, of Brooklyn. The Sons of Veterans, forming on East Thirty-ninth-st., and comprising Robert T. Lincoln, A. H. Dupont, Perry, C. Woerner, Koltes, George H. Thomas, R. V. Young, Mansfield and Rankin Posts and Seven Damps, S. O. V., will bring up-the rear of the Third Division.

FOURTH DIVISION. The Fourth Division will be composed of veteran organizations of volunteers and will form in two sub-divisions on East Thirty-eighth-st. The whole will be under the command of General Charles P. Stone. The first of these minor divisions will be commanded by Major Churchill J. Cambreling and will consist of veterans of the Mexican war, veterans of the 5th, 42d, 7th, 10th, 3d, 69th, 45th, 41st, 40th and 80th New-York Volunteers, and the Independent Veteran Volun-

The second sub-division will be commanded by General James R. O'Beirne. It will be composed as follows: Veterans of the 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; survivors of Sykes's Division: Union Veteran Army, veterans of the 164th, 165th, 193d, 39th and 29th New-York Volunteers: Veteran Singing Society, Veteran Zonaves, and Soldiers and Sailors' Union.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The Fifth Division will be under the command of General Lloyd Aspinwall. It will form on West Thirty-fifth-st., and in the order named will follow the mounted police, under Captain McCullagh: Battalion of police under Superintendent Walling; Battalion of police under Superintendent Walling; on West Thirty-seventh-st., Detachment New-York Insurance Patrol; on East Thirty-seventh-st., Detachment Hoboken Fire Department; on West Thirty-sixth-st., Representatives of Old Volunteer Fire Department, New-York City; on East Thirty-sixth-st.; Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia; Bell Ringers of Old Fire Department; Protection Engine Co., No. 1, Mount Vernon; Tiger Light Hose, Long Island City; Jackson Hose, No. 5, Long Island City; Astoria H. and L. Co., No. 1; Volunteer H. and L. Co., No. 2, Staten Island; Waudewenock H. and L. Co., No. 1; and Hope H. and L. Co., No. 1, Yonkers.

SIXTH DIVISION. The sixth division will be under the command of General Francis J. Herron. The staff will form on East Thirty-fourth-st., with members of the Tammany Society in carriages. On West Thirty-fourthwill form the Order of United Amerist. will form the Order of United American Mechanics, Approved Order of Red Men and the General Theological Seminary. Then will follow the St. Patrick's Alliance, which will form on East Thirty-third-st.; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Central Council of United F. M. T. A. B., forming on West Thirty-third-st.; the Yorkville and Harlem Bakers' Association, forming on East Thirty-second-st.; the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, and the Journeymen Tailors' Association, forming on West Thirty-second-st.; and the Young Men's Progressive Association (colored), forming on East Thirty-first-st., which will bring up the rear of the column. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following are among the general orders issued by Grand Marshal Cochrane for the government of the parading column :

by Grand Marshal Cochrane for the government of the parading column:

In proceeding to the streets assigned them—organizations will march on Seventh-ave, if required to form west of Fifth-ave,; and on Lexington-ave, if required to form cast of Fifth-ave, and if necessary to cross Pifth-ave, will do so south of Twenty third-st, or north of Fifty-ave will do so south of Twenty third-st, or north of Fifty-ave will do so south of Twenty third-st, or north of Fifty-ave will do so south of Twenty third-st, or north of Fifty-ave will tak—no organization will march on Fifth-ave. In proceeding to the place of formation.

Governors of States and their staffs will take carriage at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 a. m., and proceed by way of Madison-ave, to East Fifty-seventh-st, where the carriages on the right of each group of four; the Governors' carriages on the right of each group of four; the staff on the left. Other invited guests, officials and delegations will take carriage at the Windsor Hotel, Forty-seventh-st, and Fifth-ave, at the same hour. Carriages will approach this point by way of Madison-ave, thence to the several streets designated as the place of formation, where they will form two abreast. New York and other historical societies, the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations and exchanges will take carriage at 8 o'clock at the Victoria Hotel, and proceed by way of Madison-ave, to the streets designated for them, where they will form two abreast. The Grand Marshal's staff and sides, and the lat Troop Philadelphia City Cavarry will report to him at 8 a.m. at the Windsor Hotel. The troops forming on Fifth-ave, facing the hotel.

No delays are to be made in formation, avaiting organizations that may be late, such organizations must take positions in the rear of their division; all organizations not military will march eight abreast, with interval of three yards between the sections.

The head of column will be put in motion at 0 a.m. The line of march will be down Fifth-ave, to Fourteenth-st, w to the right and follow in the rear of the first, halting in front of the stand, permitting their occupants to alight, and will then move forward through Whitehall into Statest. to Battery place, forming two abreast along the easterly curb of Statest, as closely together as practicable. The "Washington Coach" will turn to the right into Battery place through Washington-th northward.

The column will be reviewed by the Governor of the State of New-York, assisted by the Governors of the uriginal thirteen States.

State of New-York, assisted by the Governors of the original thirteen States.

After the review the United States troops will march through Whitehall-st. to the Battery and embark. Organizations returning northward by elevated railroad march through Whitehall-st. to the South Ferry station. All organizations marching northward and to the east of Broadway and Fifth-ave., march through Beaver and William sts., those marching northward and to the west of Broadway and Fifth-ave. march through Battery-place and Washington-st. In passing Bowling Green the fronts of subdivisions will be reduced by breaking files to the rear from the left. Commanding officers are strictly enjoined to prevent a check in the march past the review stand.

Mand.
At the conclusion of the review the carriages will take
pt the guests at the south end of the review stand and
nove in a single line, escorted by the Grand Marshal,
saff and 1st Troop Philadelphia. City Cavalry through
Whitehall, Beaver, William and Pine sis, to the rear of the
sub-Treasury building, where the guests will alight,
hence into Nassau-st., to Cedar-st., to William-st., to Pinet, and await further orders.

LARGE RECEIPTS BY THE COMMITTEE. The Committee of Arrangements for Evacuation Day was in perceptibly better spirits yesterday. This was due mainly to the recept of a subscription from the Stock Exchange, amounting to \$1,200. Other subscriptions brought the receipts of the day up to \$2,400, making the total amount thus far received by the committee \$11,254. Under this encouragement the committee cheerfully agreed to appropriate, in addition to the sums already granted. \$1,500 for the entertainment of troops at the Madison Square Garden, \$1,000 for the 7th Regiment Armory reception, to provide refreshments, and \$1,500 to defray the expense of entertaining the President and members of his Cabinet and the visiting Governors and their staffs. Secretary Teller has written the committee regretting that he cannot attend, and General Sheridan has also sent a letter of regret. Some hopes are entertained that Secretary Frelinghuysen may be able to be present. At the meeting last evening a communication was received from the 7th Regiment Armory Secretary Frelinghuysen may be able to be present. At the meeting last evening a communication was received from the 7th Regiment Armory Reception Committee stating that 4,000 invitations had been issued, that officers in uniform would be admitted without tickets and that there would be seats provided for 2,100 people.; An offer from the American Express Company to furnish ten black horses to draw the Washington coach, with postilions and footmen, was accepted. Secretary Stevens expressed somedissatisfaction with the position assigned to the Committee of Arrangements in the First Division, and on his motion the committee voted that it be assigned a place in the van of the column. General Cochrane, the Grand Marshall who has charge of the parade, was not present and it could not be ascertained whether the printed programme would be departed from to comply with the wishes of the committee.

are offered for sale. A man offered to give \$50 for the use of three windows in one hotel for a few hours. A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the leading retail stores in Fourteenth-st., and in Broadway from Madison Square to Canal-st. Nearly all the large stores will be closed on Monday, and many of them will be decorated, some merely running up the National flag, while others will present the flags of all nations. The hotels generally will be decorated. The store of J. & C. Johnston will be closed. It is probable that Lord & Taylor will close their store, although the question had not been decided last night. The carpet store of W. & J. Sloane will not be opened on Monday. Arnold, Constable & Co., will give their clerks a holiday. Tiffany & Co, will not open their store. Mr. Webster, of R. H. Macy & Co. said that that store would undoubtedly be closed all day, although no such order had been given yet. He added that the store was too far out of the line of the procession to be decorated. Brentano's will be kept open part of the day. Le Boutillier Brothers, of Fourteenth-st., had not decided whether or not they should keep their store open. James McCreery & Co. had not decided either. The store of E. J. Denning & Co. will be closed. John Daniell & Son will close their store and decorate their building. The bookstores of Dodd, Mead & Co.

and Scribner's Sons will remain closed. The retail clothing stores are vieing with one another in their efforts to utilize the occasion as far as possible. Bronner & Co. have already begun to prepare their corner window by placing a markle another in their efforts to utilize the occasion as far as possible. Bronner & Co. have already begun to prepare their corner window by placing a marble bust of Washington under an elegant canopy. Their building will be further decorated to-day. Rogers, Peet & Co. will keep their store open, and will place on the front of the building a banner 100 feet by twelve representing the departure of the British on Evacuation Day, the arrival of Washington and the climbing of the greased pole by young Van Arsdale. The London and Liverpool Clothing Company has given a contract for an extensive decoration. Baldwin, the clothier, will close his store in the afternoon, decorating only by running up the American flag. Jessup & Co. will keep their store open, but will have its front decorated.

Among the hotel proprietors the feeling generally expressed was that they would decorate their buildings more lavishly than on any day in many years. There will be military companies at several of the hotels. The St. Nicholas Hotel will be decorated extensively; also, the Grand Central Hotel. At the latter many windows have been rented for the day. The whole front will be covered with flags, bunting, shields, and streamers, besides a portrait of Washington. The Metropolitan Hotel will also be dressed in holiday attire. The New-York Hotel will receive ne especial attention in this respect, while the Tremont House will be decorated in a simple manner. The Prescott House will throw flags from every window and will show much bunting besides.

The decorations in Broadway below Canal-st. where they are to be anything more than the flags usually raised on festal occasions, will consist of festoons and streamers of banting and small flags

simple manner. The Prescott House will throw flags from every window and will show much bunting besides.

The decorations in Broadway below Canal-st. where they are to be anything more than the flags usually raised on festal occasions, will consist of festoons and streamers of bunting and small flags hung from the windows. The row of buildings occupied by the steamship companies near Bowling Green will make a display of flags. Buildings like the Welles, the Field, Exchange Court, the United Bank Building, the Astor House and others will display nothing more than the flag at the staff. When Mr. Berry at the American Express Company was asked what would be done with the front of the structure occupied by the company, he said the matter had not been decided, but he was sure of one thing: that the carriage of George Washington would be drawn by four horses which the company would furnish. Above the Post Office the decorations will be more frequent than below. The smaller shopkeepers indicated a design yesterday to make their windows as attractive as possible. The same was true of many of the larger stores. The buildings of Raymond & Co. and Devlin & Co. will be gay with festoons of bunting. A number of proprietors said they did not expect to decorate their buildings, while others were waiting until today to decide. Some inquired of the reporter of THE TRIBUNE as to whether decoration was likely to be the fashion, and then remarked that they would have to get a flag or something of that sort. The only building which had any decorated with bunting. Besides the large flag and long pennant to fly from the pole on the roof, the thirteen large windes on the ground floor will be decorated with bunting. Besides the large flag and long pennant to fly from the pole on the roof, the thirteen large windes on the ground floor will be decorated with bunting. One of the Commons" (City Hall Park) on July 9, 1776.

All the promineat buildings in the neighborhood of the Sub-Treasnry will be decorated, some of them elaborately. The a

versity Club has informed the Committee of Arrangements that it will decorate the club-house extensively with flags and bunting. Some of the other clubs will probably fall in line and make a display besides hoisting a flag. A TRIBUNE reporter called at several private houses along the avenue to see what decorations might be expected from them on Monday, but few had decided on any display beyond showing a flag. display beyond showing a flag.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RIVER PARADE. There is not a little rivalry between those having charge of the land and river parades, the subject of contention being the President of the United States. A number of the prominent members of the Steamboat Owners' Association are friends of President Arthur; for example, John H. Starin, Mr. Vosburgh, Samuel Schuyler, and General Babcock. Upon the strength of their intimacy they agreed omptly to send an invitation to the President They specified that their desire was that he should participate in their part of the celebration during the afternoon, and that at noon he should be landed in time to attend the unveiling of the Washington statue. Mr. Starin, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Steamboat Owners' Association, sent a letter to the committee in charge of the street parade, informing it of the invitation that had been extended to President Arthur and explaining that the steamboat Sam Sloan, which had been designated as the flag-ship in the parade on the water, would take the President on at Pier No. 22, North River, and then proceed to Bedloe's Island to its place at the head of the fleet. After the procession had gone up North River and returned to the Bay his proposition was to land the President and other distinguished guests who had been invited at the Government Dock near the Battery. The Steamboat Owners' Committee took umbrage at the fact that no answer was received to this letter. A. C. Cheney, one of the members of the committee, reported that the committee in charge of the street parade said that it had no control of the President's movements and did not even know whether he would attend the celebration. At this, the Steamboat Owners' Association rose upon the dignity of its \$140,000,000 of capital and became increasingly urgent with the President. Yesterday a letter was received by Mr. Starin to the effect that the President would certainly attend the celebration, and that the programme as arranged for him was satisfactory. Uness there was to be a conflict with the land committee, the President added that he should accept the invitation of the steamboat owners.

The steamboat owners say that their preparations for the parade have cost \$4,300, and they estimate the direct expense at \$8,000. In addition to this they compute that the cost of running their boats for the day and the loss of the work for the day

men, was accepted. Secretary Stevens expressed somedissatisfaction with the position assigned to the Committee of Arrangements in the First Division, and on his motion the committee voted that it be assigned a place in the van of the colman. General Cochrane, the Grand Marshall who has charge of the parade, was not present and it could not be ascertained whether the printed programme would be departed from to comply with the wishes of the committee.

In relating his experience in soliciting subscriptions, Mr. Stevens expressed great indignation at the answers give to his request by Lord & Taylor, who refused to subscribe because they were "opposed" to the celebration. Another firm said they were "not in sympathy" with the celebration and also refused to subscribe.

Governor Barstow, of Vermont, accompanied by fifteen of his staff, arrived last evening and took rooms at the Hoffman House.

DECORATIONS IN BROADWAY.

In many stores in Broadway are cards stating that business will be suspended on Monday. Some of them present scenes suggestive of Evacuation Day. One style bears this motto: "Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam." In other places seats at the windows where the procession may be viewed

three times. The Sloan is to be permitted by courtesy, to fly the pennant of an admiral of the United States Navy. A salute is to be fired from Governor's Island when the head of the procession breaches the Battery, which it is thought will be about noon. Some of the ocean steamship companies have expressed a willingness to take part in the parade by anchoring in midstream above the United States ships.

sings.

In order to secure as much harmony as may be possible in the blowing of the whistles in the general salute from the procession, it has been decided that it shall be given at exactly 12 m. At that hour the greater part of the procession will be stretched along the two shores of the North River. The procession will be somewhat irregular. For the most part the vessels will follow each other in single file. The larger owners, it is expected, will mass their smaller boats four abreast.

POLICE AND FIREMEN IN THE PARADE. A regiment of police will be organized by Superintendent Walling to-day to take part in the parade on Monday. It will consist of ten companies of foot patrolmen, forty men in each company, besides the officers, and a company of fifty-five mounted policemen. Mr. Walling will lead the regiment and Inspectors Dilks and Murray will have command of battalions. The men are to meet at 2 p. m. to-day in the 22d Regiment Armory in Fourteenthst., to be formed into companies, and the captains and sergeants who are to act as officers of the regient will be selected there. With the officers, the policemen in the parade will number 500. It will require 900 more officers to keep the lines in Fifthave. Broadway and Wall-st. while the column is marching. Besides the regular force in the First Precinct, Captain Caffrey will have 200 extra policemen at 9 a. m. to keep the crowds in check at the Battery and Bowling Green. About 100 more officers, who will be on duty in Fifth-ave., above Madison Square at that hour, will board the elevated trains as soon as they can be relieved and will get to Bowling Green before the head of the parade column reaches Wall-st. The steamboat

will get to Bowling Green before the head of the parade column reaches Wall-st. The steamboat squad will be reinforced also in order to keep the piers well guarded on the North and East River fronts. The extraordinary work of the police on Monday will c.mpel many patrolmen to be on duty for twenty-four hours at a stretch. Three-quarters of the entire force will be on duty in and along the line of the parade.

Americas Engine Company No. 6, known in the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department as "Big Six." held a meeting last evening at No. 253 Bowerry to complete arrangements for participating in the parade. The committee appointed for that purpose reported that it had procured six large gray horses to draw the apparatus and a large stuffed tiger which will be carried upon the engine in a conspicuous place. Over 100 of those who were active members of the company at the time of the disbanding in 1865 will be in line. They will be dressed in citizens' dress and will man the ropes. Before leaving their headquarters on Monday morning the company will be presented with a banner by the ladies of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Members of the old Volunteer Fire Engine Company No. 33, once called the "Black Joke," held a meeting on Thursday night and determined to take part in the parade on Monday. An old hand engine had been secured for the purpose. About sixty men, wearing red shirts and black fire caps, will draw the "machine." They will be led by Peter Masterson, who was foreman of the company for several years.

President Van Cott, of the Fire Department, said yesterday that there had been calls for all the old and useless fire engines which have remained stored in the repair shops in Third-st. It seemed to him that most of the old volunteer companies were trying to get into the parade.

One of the features of the parade on Monday will be the Fire Patrol. consisting of four companies under the command of Superintendent Monmonth B. Wilson. The committee having the matter in charge consists of James A. Silvey,

each company ready to answer an alarm of fire. In case of a large conflagration the Fire Patrol taking part in the parade—will respond at once to a second

The old Volunteer Firemen effected a general organization on Tuesday evening at Military Hall in the Bowery and appointed a committee to make arrangements to participate in the Evacuation Day parade. This committee selected ex-Chief Engineer John Decker as Marshal and made its report last evening. The organization has been assigned a place in the line at Twenty-sixth-st., and all volunteer and visiting companies have been placed under its control. The order of formation will be: The Marshal and his aides; the Board of Assistant Engineers; a body consisting of one member of each of the various companies represented; the Old Volunteer Firemen in hollow square, including three pieces of apparatus; the "Goose Neck" truck and "jumper," manned by 250 men; all other companies with apparatus will follow. The Exempt Firemen's banner will be carried at the head of the square. The uniform will sconsist of red shirts, black trousers and belt and fire hat. A company from the Long Island Fire re alarm. The old Volunteer Firemen effected a general orconsist of fed shirts, black trousers and bett and fire hat. A company from the Long Island Fire Department will be present with an engine which was in the New-York Department in 1844. It is expected that at least 1,500 of the old firemen will be in line, and it is proposed to effect a permanent aganization at an early day.

THE DINNER AT THE BRUNSWICK. The banquet for representatives of old families at the Hotel Brunswick, Monday evening, the arrangements for which John Austin Stevens has had charge of, will be a peculiar feature of the day's celebration, being a private social dinner, not connected at all with the Chamber of Commerce dinner at Delmonico's. Mr. Stevens said yesterday that his idea was to gather a company of representatives of families resident in New-York in 1783, whether Whig or Tory, as well as representives of officers serving in the Revolution, whether residents or not. The purpose is to celebrate the beginning of the era of prosperity for the city, which was started when British obstruction to its commercial interests was removed. Originally it was contemplated, as appropriate to a centennial anniversary, to have just 100 guests. But owing to the size of the dininghall chosen there will be only eighty-three-all that can be seated at the table. The table is oval, eighty feet by twenty-eight. It will be handsomely decorated with flowers, old silver and china, a

feet by twenty-eight. It will be handsomely decorated with flowers, old silver and china, a portrait of George Washington and other articles of historical interest. Klunder will furnish the flowers, Davis Collamore & Co. the china, William J. O'Brien a picture of Washington at Yorktown, and Lander the music.

Each guest will receive a souvenir menu, gotten up in old style by Tiffany & Co., containing the list of toasts and the names of those present. There will also be a souvenir in the shape of a china cup and sancer for each guest. Thirteen toasts in honor of the original States will be proposed by a toastmaster, and a ballad written for the occasion will be read. The toasts have not yet been assigned, but it is expected that the replies will be brief, Informal and of incisive wit. The ballad is said to be excellent of its kind. Those present will include representatives of the following families: Clinton, Livingston, Morris, Jay, Remsen, Cochran, Van Cortlandt, De Peyster, Pell, Webb, Glover, Schuyler, Sands, Ledyard, Cruger, Stockton, Clarkson, Ludlow, King, Oakley, Rhinelander, Balley, Depew, Lorillard, Nicoll, Klasam, Cammeron, Mouroe, Delancey, Grace, De Kay, Stevens, Crosby, Delanield, Hamilton, Astor, Schermerhorn, Townsend, Vermilye, Jones, Roosevelt, Coster, Phoenix, Duer, McAllister, Edwards, Pearsall, Allen, Huntington, Liepenard, Beekman, Hendricks, Ogden, Lydig, Lazarus, Le Roy, Moses, Duane and Bleecker.

EVACUATION DAY NOTES.

The President will leave Washington on Sunday night to attend the Evacuation Day ceremonies. He will remain in New-York for one day only, leaving there Monday night so as to be back in Wash ington Tuesday morning. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Folger and Lincoln and possibly by other Cabinet officers.

Mayor Edson has sent the following communication to the Governor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, November 23, 1883.

To His Excellency, GROVER CLEVELAND, Governor, Al

bany, N. Y.
I have been requested by many citizens of this city to ask you to declare Monday, the 26th inst., a logal holiday if you have the power so to do, in order that all our citzens may have the opportunity to participate, in the celebration of Evacuation Day. Franklin Edson, Mayor. The students of De La Salle Institute, one of the The students of De La Salle Institute, one of the advanced schools under the charge of the Christian Brotherhood of this city, gave an exhibition at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon in commemoration of Evacuation Day. The exercises consisted of music by the scholars and professors, and recitations by the scholars. Professor D. A. Mechan performed on the organ the overture to "William Tell" and the final piece, "Saxonia." The choir of 100 boys' voices gave three chorns selections, besides a quartet piece by the Institute Glee Club, and a children's duet. The audience filled the hall and were hearty in their applause.

FIFTY-THREE DAYS IN A BOX.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A SHIP'S MATE. CAPTAIN SLOCUM, OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT, AR RESTED ON A CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

RESTED ON A CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

Henry Arthur Slater, mate of the American ship Northern Light, was ledged in the Ludlow Street Jail on Thursday night on a charge of assault on his superior officer, Captain Joshua, Slocum. The log of the schooner showed a succession of entries of quarrels between the captain and the crew, and Assistant District-Attorney Foster was inclined to believe that there might be cause of complaint against the captain. Captain Slocum, who has a Yankee nasal twang to his voice, said incidentally that he had Slater in irons and "nailed up." When Deputy Marshal Bible went to serve the warrant for the mate's arrest he found him imprisoned in a filthy place in the hold of the vessel. He had only one scanty garment and was carried to the jail, two men supporting him. After his arrival at the jail he was put to bed and soon became delirious. Dr. O'Brien was summoned. The patient afterward recovered consciousness, but was so weak that he could scarcely move. Slater was seen at the jail yesterday morning by a Tribune reporter. He was thin and pale, although he said that he had formerly weighed 182 pounds and had taken prizes in contests of strength in South Africa. He was assisted so that he could stup and a cup of water was put to his lips. He then with difficulty told his story. He used excellent language and appeared intelligent.

"I heard," he said, "at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, where I was a few months ago, that the Northern Light wanted a second mate. So I offered myself, and was accepted. I did not hear till afterward that the captain spake to me, and the same day he gave orders that I should no more be allowed to fix the management of the vessel, when the captain spake to me. I did not hear till afterward that the struck me a blow with some heavy instrument that nearly put out one of my eyes, and bruised the side of my face so that I can scarcely see well out of the management of the vessel, when the captain spake to me. He had not hear till after ward that the struck me a blow with so in irons. They put double irons on me and put me in the hold, but I managed to escape one night. A few days afterward I was again put in irons and then I was placed in a box which the carpenter had made. It was about four feet wide, four feet high and five feet long. I could not stand up or lie down, but had to remain in a cramped position. The captain fed me one biscuit and a mouthful of water each day for a week. Then he gave me two biscuits a day. After I had been seventeen days in the place I became unconscious, and remained so for the most part for five days. I remained cooped up for fifty-three days, only going on deck twice. I was in irons all the time. There was only a small breathing place in the box. My food was passed in through a hole in the box. I was sick for the greater part of the time."

Slater was examined by two physicians, who found him suffering from a disease of the bowels and also from weakness. He could not be taken before Commissioner Shields. Isaac Angel, his counsel, had a complaint made to Mr. Shields, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Captain Slocum. He was allowed to go until this morning, when he will be required to give bail.

Captain Slocum complains that Slater did not fulfil his duties acceptably, and that he was quarrelsome. He admits that he kept Slater in confinement for fifty-three days. He charges that when the mate was first put in irons he escaped and tried to shoot the first mate and boatswain. He considered Slater a dangerous man. He was convinced that his captive could not be really ill, because he showed such strength in breaking out of confinement. The captain says that his wife and children were greatly alarmed by the noises made by Slater in trying to obtain release.

MR. M'KEON'S DEATH.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

TRIBUTES IN THE COURTS TO THE LATE DISTRICT-

ATIORNEY.
The desk lately used by Mr. McKeon at the Dis The desk lately used by Mr. McKeen at the District-Attorney's office was heavily draped in black yesterday, and the doorways and several rooms were also hung with mourning. Additional pall-bearers for the funeral were named, the full list being Mayor Edson, John Kelly, Jadges Donohue, Daly and Brady, ex-Senator Kernan, David Dudley Field, John T. Aguew, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Governor Hoffman, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, August Belmont, Augustus Schell, A. J. Vanderpoel, Recorder Smyth, Henry Hilton, William O'Brien and John G. Davis, Charles O'Conor, who was asked to act as a pall-bearer, sent word that his health would not permit, and Samuel J. Tilden, in answer to an invitation, telegraphed to Mr. McKeon's son-in-law, E. S. Hecker:

E. S. Hecker: Thave just received your telegram informing me of the decease of Mr. McKeon. I deplore this event as not only a public loss, but a personal bereavement. I am still living in the country and regret that I cannot take the part which you so kindly suggest in the funeral Mr. McKeon was the legal adviser of Archbisho

Mr. McKeon was the legal adviser of Archbishop Hughes and later of Cardinal McCloskey, so that he was well known to the Roman Catholic clergy, many of whom will be present at the funeral. The body will be taken from Mr. McKeon's house at No. 44 West Thirty-seventh-st, at half-past 10 this morning, and a solemin requiem mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. McDonald will conduct the ceremony. Father Degman of St. Agnes's Church, who was at one time a law student in Mr. McKeon's office, will be the celebrant of the mass; Father Woodman will pronounce the oration, and the Cardinal, if he is able to be present, will give absolution. The body will be taken to the cemetery of the Malberry Street Cathedral for interment. The McKeon visult in that cemetery is close to that belonging to the family of Charles O'Conor.

Gossip continued yesterday as to the probable successor of Mr. McKeon as District-Attorney. Acting District-Attorney Vincent has many friends engaged in an effort to secure his nomination. Many of the judges of the Supreme and other courts are in his favor, as are others who favor the nomination of a man unconnected with any of the factions of the New-York Democracy. It was said vesterday at the District Attorney's office that Colonel Fellows was not an active applicant for the place. No indications of the probable choice to be made by the Governor were received.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue, in the

vesterday at the District Altorney's office that Colonel Fellows was not an active applicant for the place. No indications of the probable choice to be made by the Governor were received.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue, in the Chambers of of the Supreme Court yesterday, by ex-Judge Joachimson, to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. McKoon Mr. Joachimson spoke of the great services rendered by Mr. McKoon in the Congress of the United States and afterwards as District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York in enforcing the revenue laws and in suppressing smuggling and the slave trade, and paid a feeling tribute to the character of the deceased man, with whom the speaker had been associated officially for many years.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Runkle, who stated that it had not been his good fortune to have a close personal acquaintance with the late District-Attorucy, and that he had known him chiefly as a member of the profession. For nearly sixty years McKeon had been a prominent and active member of the New-York bar. In his younger days he had for four terms worthily represented this city in Congress, and had filled the offices of District-Attorney for the United States for this District and also for the city and county of New-York, and so acceptably had he served his constituents in the latter position that two years ago, in his old age, when possibly the cares of office were too great for him, he had been by the unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens called upon again to take up their burdens and serve them for another term as their prosecuting officer. Mr. McKeon had always in every position acquitted himself with credit and honor to his profession.

Judge Donohue, after reciting many interesting incidents in the long and useful career of the late District-Attorney, granted the motion and directed the clerk to make an entry thereof in its minutes.

Several prominent members of the bar were present in the United States Circuit Court room when

Several prominent members of the bar were present in the United States Circuit Court room when action was taken in regard to the death of Mr. McKeon. Judges Brown and Wheeler were on the bench. United States District-Attorney Root moved that out of respect for the memory of Mr. McKeon the court adjourn over and enter a minute on the records of the court of the cause of the adjournment. Mr. Root referred to the fidelity and honesty that Mr. McKeon had always shown in his public career. He alluded to the fact that Mr. McKeon had many years before occupied the position of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Colonel George Bliss, in seconding the motion, said that all through his life Mr. McKeon had shown his readiness to sacrifice anything rather than to work injustice to any one. Judge Addison Brown said that among the representatives of the Government in this district Mr. McKeon held a high rank. His zeal in prosecuting slavers in spite of his political affiliations proved him to have a fairness and integrity that were the eminent characteristics of his after-life.

Justices Lawrence and Larremore in the Supreme Court and Judge Beach in the Court of Common Pleas adjourned their sessions for the day out of respect to the dead District-Attorney.

The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. McKeon. General Cochrane made an address, and a committee of three was appointed to attend the funeral. Several prominent members of the bar were ent in the United States Circuit Court room

There was a constant succession of callers yester-day at the late residence of Mr. McKeon. Among

those who called or sent eards of condolence were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Judge Charles R. Daly, Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Frank Lesile, Mrs. J. H. Caryl, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Jrs D. Warren, Gouverneur M. Smith, John D. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Embury, Francis Kernan, ir., Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, J. Lawrence Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hecker and Edward T. Schenck,

It was decided last night that the officials of the District-Attorney's office should accompany the body from the house to the Cathedral. Places will be reserved at the Cathedral for members of the Bar Association and of the Manhattan Club, Monsignor Quinn, who was an old friend of Mr. McKeon, will take part in the Cathedral services.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CONTESTS.

COMMENTS ON THE HARVARD FACULTY'S RULING -THE YALE-PRINCETON MATCH TO-DAY.

Those students of Columbia College who beong to the football team were in a state of excitement and indignation yesterday over the news that the faculty had forbidden the Harvard eleven to play again. "It is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of," said one of the eleven, who was making some mysterious chemical ex-periments in the laboratory. "The truth of the matter s," he continued, "that Professor Norton tries to discourage all sports as much as he can. The pretext about the rules is sheer nonsense. Why should he object ! We expressly do away with all hacking, throttling, and so on. The game as played now is much less rough than formerly, and to ask men to play football in kid gloves and silk hats is equivalent to stopping it altogether. If it is such a brutal sport why are the Harvard men allowed to play all through the season, and only now when it is nearly over and they are on the eve of the biggest game of the year, an embargo is laid on the game? It is a piece of high-handed tyranny, and should be resented. We have telegraphed to the capitain of the team to learn whether we shall go on, for it is no use our going if they won't let us play."

play."
The gist of the above was expressed by other young The gist of the above was expressed by other young men in language more forcible than polite.

The Yale-Princeton game which will take place to-day at the Polo Grounds was the general subject of conversation among the boys yesterday. It is expected to be as well attended as the Thanksgiving Day game, for it will virtually decide the championship. If Harvard is allowed to play Yale on Thursday and should win, the three colleges will tie. The Princeton men arrived last night and went to the Park Avenue Hotel; the Yale men are at the Grand Union Hotel.

The teams are as follows:

Yale.

Position.

Princeton.

Yale.

Play will begin at 3 o'clock. The general impression among the Columbia men was that Yale would be vio

CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Boston, Nov. 23 .- Edwin A. Durgin, of Boston, and James Porter, of Portland, Me., have finished ten checker games of a series of twenty for the amateur championship of the world, the result being a credit of two games for each man and six drawn games.

ORITUARY.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MOUNTFORT. Napoleon Bonaparté Mountfort, a wellknown Mason, died at his home, No. 293 West Houston st., on Thursday evening, at the age of eighty-four. He was born in Boston in 1789 and he came to this city when a boy. Taking a prominent part in politics he was elected the first Justice of Jefferson Market Police Court, thirty-nine years ago, and he presided over that Court for nearly twenty years. After leaving the Bench he began nearly twenty years. After leaving the Practice of law, which he continued until about a year ago, when the infirmities of age forced him to retire from active duty. He leaves two sons and a brother living in Boston, who is eighty-eight years of age. Services will be held this morning at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and the body will be sent to Boston for burial.

COUNT FREDERIC LAGRANGE. Paris, Nov. 22.—Count Lagrange is dead. He

Count de Lagrange was born in Paris in 1816. He was elected in 1849 from the Department of Gers to the Legislative Assembly. He was a member of the Consultative Commission after the coup d'état in 1851 and was elected as a candidate of the Government from Gers. In 1870 he was created a Senator by imperial decree. In 1876 he was defeated as a candidate for Lectoure. Next year he was the official candidate in the same arrondissement, nd on October 14 he was declared elected by the officials, but upon the verification of his vote it was found that tickets had been unduly counted for him, and the Chamber tickets had been induly counted for his, and the Cambres of Deputies gave the election to M. C. Descamps, the sitting member. Count de Lagrange acquired celebrity on the turf by the success which attended his racing ventures. After many victories on the race-courses of France and England, he saw two of his horses, Fille de l'Air and cliadiateur, win the Derby at Epson in the years 1864 and 1865. On account of the last victory he was promoted to be an officer of the Legion of Honor,

ARNOLD SCHAEFER. LONDON, Nov. 22.-Arnold Schaefer, the Gernan historian and writer is dead, age sixty-four.

Arnold Schaefer was born at Suhausen, near Bremen, on October 16, 1819. With his brother, John William Schaefer, he pursued his earlier studies at Leipsie Univerwas in 1858 appointed to a chair in history at the University of Greifswald, which he afterward left to fill a similar position at Bonn. He wrote a large number of works position at Bonn. He wrote a large number of works in a variety of topics, but chiefly of a historical char

SHOT BY HER REJECTED LOVER.

A TRAGEDY IN THE STREETS OF PATERSON, N. J. Patrick O'Hara was arrested in Paterson, N. J., last evening, for shooting Ellen Fulialove. He had courted her, but she had rejected his suit and married Richard Fullalove, age sixty-five. Fullalove became jealous and thrashed his wife, for which he was arrested. He then had her arrested for adultery. Both were released on security. Yesterday the woman was met by O'Hara, and he permaded her and another woman to walk about with him. Her companion was on the point of leaving them when she heard a shot, and turned to find that Mrs. Fullalove she heard a shot, and turned to find that Mrs. Fullalove had fallen to the ground exchaiming, "O'Hara shot me." She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was discovered that the ball had broken her backbone and entered the liver. Her ante-mortem statement was taken.
O'Hara was arrested, and a new revolver was found red the liver. Her ante-mortem statement was taken. O'Hara was arrested, and a new revolver was found a him; but all the chambers were empty. Only minute samination revealed any traces of powder. The theory the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is that O'Hara shot Ellem, and then ran the police is the police in the police is the police in away and cleaned his revolver to avoid suspicion. O'Hara declares that the woman was shot by Fullalove, for whom the police are now looking.

THE NEW NIAGARA BRIDGE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST CANTILEVER BRIDGE BUILT.

Prom The Buffalo Courier, Nov. 22.

Niagara River is at length spanned in full view of the mighty cataract by the Michigan Central's cantilever bridge. On the 11th of last April a contract was entered into. The excavations for the foundations were begun April 15. The pits for the piers were displayed in the introduction of the Beton cement begun June 6. The foundations were completed June 20 on the American side and seven days later on the Canada side. The first stone for the piers on the American side was laid June 26, and on the Canada side July 13. The American piers were capped August 20, and the Canadian September 3. On August 29 the first column of steel for the tower was lowered on the American side, and on the Canadian dide September 10. The last section of the American tower had been laid two days previous, and on the Canadian tower it was put down September 18. On the 24th the first iron for the cantilever was run out and both cantilevers were completed on the 17th inst. Last Tuesday a heavy beam of timber was thrown across and the Canadian and American gangs of builders were also to clasp hands. One of them, Jack McCoy, found the temptation to be the first man to cross on the beam too strong for resistance, and over he went on a keen jump, in violation of the orders of his foreman. His eagerness to be the "first man" therefore secured for him what the workmen designate a "red ticket." In other words, he received an immediate dismisal from the service of the contractors. Yesterday the work of putting in the fixed span began early, and when the hour of noon arrived the sections had been connected and the bridge practically completed.

The principle of the cantilever plan is that of a trussed beam supported at or near its centre, with the arms extending each way, and one end anchored or counter-weighted to provide for unequal loading. In practice it is entirely new, this being the only bridge completed upon this principle. The Firth of Forth bridge in Scotland, with a clear span of 1,000 feet, is being built upon this plan, and also in this country the Fraser River bridge, 315 feet clear span, on the Canadian Pacific. These are the only examples of this design yet undertaken.

The total weight of the iron and steel entering into the composition of the massive structure is 3,000 tons. The bridge is of sufficient width for a double track, and is built to carry upon each track at the same time a frieght train of the heaviest kind extending the entire length of the bridge, headed by two "consolitation" engines, and a side pressure of thirty pounds per square foot, which pressure is produced by a whal having a velocity of seventy-five miles per hour. Under these loads the struture is strained to only one-fifth of its ultimate strength. The total length of the bridge proper is 900 feet and 9 inches, divided into two cantilevers of 895 feet on the Canadian and 355 feet on the American side, supported on steel towers arising from the water's edge. A fixed span of 119 feet and 9 inches is suspended from and connects the river arms of cantilevers. The clear span across the river is 494 feet and 9 inches, being the longest double track truss span every et built. The bridge spans a chasm of 859 feet from bluff to bluff. The total weight resting on each of the towers under a maximum condition of strain is in round numbers 3,200 tons. The total upiliting force that can be exerted on each of the skell private weight of each cally completed.

principle of the cantilever plan is that of a trussed supported at or near its centre, with the arms ex-

on each of the total uplifting force that can be exerted on each of the shore arms of the cantilever is 340 tons and the weight of each shore anchorage is 800 tons. It will be seen that every single piece of material is five times as strong as it actually need be, so that the bridge can be strained to only one-fifth of its ultimate strength.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S MOTIVES.

WHY HE ENTERED INTO THE AGREEMENT FURTHER INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN THE ELE YATED RAILWAY SUIT.

The examination of Cyrus W. Field in the suft of the Metropolitan against the Manhattan and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies was finished yester-Nork Elevated Rallroad Companies was finished yesters day before Judge Van Brunt. In reply to the questions of James C. Carter Mr. Field said: "I did not know that the Loan and Improvement Company had become largely interested in the Manhattan Company until after the agreement was made. Upon learning that prior to the agreement the whole block of \$6,500,000 of Manhattan stock had been transferred to the Loan and Improvement Company, I was indignant. I thought that the roads could be warked independently." could be worked independently."

Mr. Carter-To what cause do you assign the breakdown of the Metropolitan in 1881! Mr. Field—To the building of the Second Avenue line

and the failure to obtain the expected patronage. The Sixth Avenue line was run at a loss above Fifty-ninth-st. The running expenses were larger than auticipated, the taxes heavier and the profits less.

Mr. Carter-Would you care to purchase the Second Avenue line now! Mr. Field—I would not take it as a gift and pay its obli-

Mr. Carter-Did you ever do anything to depress Manhattan stock?
Mr. Field (emphatically)—Never.

Mr. Carter—Did you ever do anything to depress the stock of any of the companies?

Mr. Pield—Never.
Mr. Carter—What was your motive for entering into the agreement of October, 1881?
Mr. Field—I took great pride in making rapid transit a success in New York, and I desired to save the stock of the company.

success in New York, and I desired to save the stock of the company.

Mr. Carter—Did you ever take part in any conspiracy to injure the Metropolitan Company!

Mr. Field (decidedly)—No. No such conspiracy ever existed. I never was a party to anything of the kind. The affairs of the two companies were in a most trying state. It was enough to make any man's brain while to endeavor to straighten them out. The terms of, the October agreement were the best possible; they were very unjust to the New-York Company and very favorable to the Metropolitan. The New-York lost the most by the settlement; the Metropolitan gained the most. I believe that the agreement saved the company from absolute ruin. Without it the company would not have been worth a cent. No Metropolitan director betrayed his trust in the matter. There were many conference meetings. The best possible terms were obtained from the Metropolitan Company.

Mr. Carter—What purchases of Manhattan stock did you make just before the time of the agreement!

Mr. Field—I assented, but I did not propose it. all the

Mr. Field—I bought 1,000 shares.

Mr.Carter—Did you propose and assent to the tripartite agreement 4

Mr. Field—I assented, but I did not propose it. all the board agreed to it.

Mr.Carter—Were you misled by Mr.William R. Garrison in any other respect than regarding the cost of the Metropolitan road 4

Mr. Field—Yes. The business was less than I estimated. He argued with me hour by hour.

Mr. Carter read the minutes of the meeting of the committee relating to the agreement on October 24, 1881, and then asked if before the agreement was made the question of the need of a ratification of it by the stockholders did not come up.

Mr. Field—My only recollection is from the minutes. From the resolution, it would seem that somebody must have suggested it. I know nothing about who took the action. I only know that we were advised by counsel that the ratification was not necessary. I did not understand that one obstacle to the agreement was an inability to get the consent of the Metropolitan stockholders.

Mr. Carter—Did you have any knowledge of Judga

an inability to get the consent of the Metropolitan stock-holders.

Mr. Carter—Did you have any knowledge of Judga Comstock's opinion until October 241

Mr. Field—I can't tell. I have the impression that Mr. Bacon went to Syracuse and telegraphed Judge Com-stock's decision back.

Judge Van Brunt—I read in the minutes that a letter from Syracuse containing Judge Comstock's decision was dated October 22. (The date of the agreement is October

from Syracuse containing Judge Comstock's decision was dated October 22. (The date of the agreement is October 22.)

David Dudley Field (to the witness)—Do you not know that Judge Comstock was in this city all the time and gave a verbal opinion, and then went to Syracuse and wrote it out!

A part of the morning session was taken up by the cross-examination of the witness by David Dudley Fidid, After recess Mr. Field was questioned relative to his using his influence to depress Manhattan stock.

Mr. Field—I do not remember that I did. It was worth nothing separate from the New-York Company. I talked this. Whether this talk depressed the stock or not would depend upon whether somebody clse believed what I said or believed somebody else.

Mr. Carter—Did you not try to establish by might and main that the Manhattan Company was insolvent!

Mr. Field—I expressed such views.

Ex-Attorney-General Ward took the stand. General Barlow examined him. He gave the history of his relations to the receivership proceedings. Nothing new was developed, but when General Barlow asked General Ward if he met any one connected with Jay Gould or Washington E. Connor when he visited New-York on this matter, General Ward became excited, and said:

"I don't know the purpose of this examination, whether it is to insult me publicly or what."

David Dadley Field (rising quickly)—No, no, not Don't speak. Will you allow me, please! The Court will protect the witness against improper conduct—I would say, improper questions.

Mr. Ward—I desire to say, General Barlow, that I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Washington E. Connor or Mr. Jay Gould when I made the visit to New-York.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 23 .- In the Court of Appeals o-day the following cases were argued:

No. 256-Oilver W. Marvin art. Augustus Prentice. No. 292-The Union Dime Savings Institution of New-York art. Osee W. Wilmot and George W. Krich. No. 320-William B. Fitch, survivor, etc., agt. William J. The day calendar for Monday is as follows: Nos. 255, 249, 310, 369, 323, 324, 325, 326.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows: George C. Squires, of St. Paul, Minn., was admitted to No. 85-Jacob Estey and others, appellants, agt. Riley Bur-

CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on the appli-cation of William Draper for a mandamus to compel the Excise Commissioners to return him his liquor license for his dramshop, No. 466 Sixth-ave. The jury before Justice Van Vorst in the

Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a verdlet that Alexander P. McCue, whose will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Rollins in June, 1882, was not of sound mind when he made his will, and that he was under the and when he made his will, adue influence of his wife.

James McC. Atkinson, a physician, of No. 2,089 Lexington-ave., was arrested yesterday under an order of Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, based on the affidavit of Mrs. Annie M. Atkinson, the prisoner's wife, who had begun proceedings for limited divorce from him on the ground of crueity. Mrs. Atkinson, in her affidavit, says she was married in May, 1881, and in Janudavit, says she was married in May, 1881, and in January, 1882, she had a child. Her husband treated her at the time with crueity, refusing her nourishment, which she was compelled to get from her mother. After her recovery she was obliged to go to teaching school, because her husband would not support her. He had frequently assaulted her, she said, once with a knife, and had threatened to kill her and her child. She sought the order of arrest because on Sunday her husband said that he intended to leave the city and go to Arkansas. The prisoner was held in \$2,000 bad.

Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, filed an opinion yesterday in the case of the steam tug Mary N. Hogan, whose condemnation on the ground of being used in violation of the neutrality laws was sought by the Government. The tag was seized last July, and it was alleged by the Haytlan Minister that she was to be used in aiding the rebels who had raised an insurto be used in aiding the rebels who had raised an insur-rection under General Barzalias at Miragoane, on the Island of Hayti. Captain McCarthy, of the Hogan, asserted that the tug was designed to assist in raising the sunken steamer Caivert. Mr. Soutard, who furnished the money for the purchase of the tug, had been connected with the insurgents. Judge Brown, in concluding his opinion, says: "There is no doubt in my mind that the Hogan was fitted out for the purpose of receiving, near Hampton Roads, the arms and ammunition, worth \$70,000, which had been dispatched by the Erwin to that rendezvous, and thence proceeding to Hayti in aid of the insurgents; and that a decree for her condemnation must therefore be awarded."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamer City of Berlin will take among her passengers to-day Lieutenant A. J. W. Allen, Mrs. J. H. Mapleson, Major J. C. Shaw, Hugh Renwick, Captain R. F. Curtts, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scratchard and Mrs. E. J. Scott.

Among those who will sail on the steamer Westernland Among those who was sail on the steamer westernase are Max Polachek, U. S. Consul to Gheut; Professor and Mrs. C. F. Emerson, Professor Edwin Emerson, Miss Mary Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, W. G. Brock, E. D. Morse, J. S. Currier, W. H. Burridge, Mrs. Edward Nagle, Leon Voylux and Paul Meter,

A WESTERN REPUBLICAN'S SUGGESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The New-York election seems to have created something of an impression that Arthur's nomination would be a strong one—on the assumption that he could, more surely than any one else, carry New-York. This is a dangerous feeling. Ohlo is just as significant a State as New-York now. Her vote in October is worth more than that of New-York in November, for if Onio should be lost, New-York could not be carried. And, id my judgment, Ohio will not go for Arthur. I am willing to go for him or for any one else who may be nominated, and if I thought him the strongest candidate would cheerfully shout for him;—but I don't believe he is. In fact I am for Edmunds, with a good man from Ohio, Indiana or Wisconsin for Vice-President.

Chicage, Nov. 29, 1883.